51. Al-Haqq (The Truth)

"The seeker of truth moves from the truth of revelation to the truth of experience. To know something as true is one matter; to witness Truth itself is quite another."

- Al-Hallaj (858-922 CE)
Source: "Kitab al-Tawasin"
(Book of Ta-Sin)

Any person whose family member is missing or has absconded or whose belongings are stolen should write this Beautiful Name of Allah on all four corners of a sheet of square paper and at the time of Sehri place this paper on his palms and lift it up and make Dua. The missing person will soon return or the stolen goods will be recovered, Insha Allah - Al Hisnul Hasin

BI'ISMIHI TA'AALA

Asmaa ul Husna

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The Most Beautiful Names of Allah ﷻ

Ml.Moosa Kajee

AL-HAQQ ﷻ (THE TRUTH ﷻ)

Haqq refers to something which is established or definite. Therefore:

1.) Al-Haqq ﷻ is the Being whose existence is definite. There is no possibility of rejecting His existence and His presence and existence is established. The existence of Allaah ﷻ is the primary thing which must be acknowledged. There is no possibility of denying Him, since there are no proofs which can ever prove Allaah ﷻ's non-existence.

2.) Al-Haqq ﷻ is that Being who makes other things truthful and established.

A calligraphist by profession, decided to test and determine which religion was true. He adopted the following method: He prepared exquisite copies of the Torah, the Bible and the Qur'an Kareem. However, he purposely altered sections in them. Thereafter, he handed over the copy of the Torah to Jewish scholars, who studied it and then paid him handsomely for it due to the beautiful script. The Bible was handed over to the Christians priests. Congratulating his effort, they purchased this beautiful script for a huge sum. Finally, he handed over the Qur'an Kareem to the Muslim scholars. On seeing the alterations, they grabbed hold of him and took him to their ruler, who commanded that he should be killed due to the alterations he had made in the Qur'an. He then explained his reason for doing so. Thereafter, he openly announced his acceptance of Islam and explained to them that he wanted to examine all the religions to see which one was divinely protected and correct. By his experiment, he had realized that only Islaam was the truthful religion and only the Qur'an Kareem is the truthful book of Al-Haqq ﷻ. None can ever make alterations in His book.

THE PROOF OF THE EXISTENCE OF AL-HAQQ ﷻ

Man, the automatic moving system within him, the surroundings of man, the earth, heavens, in short every atom of the universe is a proof of the existence of Allaah ﷻ. A poet states:

تامّل سطور الكائنات فانّها من الملك الأعلى اليك رسائل
و قد خطّ فيها لو تأمّلت خطّها ألا كلّ شيء ما خلا الله باطل

Ponder over the lines of the universe since they are messages to you from the highest king (i.e. Allaah ﷻ). If you ponder carefully over the script, you will find that He has written 'Behold, everything besides Allaah ﷻ is false and deception.'

When Rasulullaah ﷺ would awaken for Tahajjud, then he would supplicate using the name of Al-Haqq ﷻ as an intercessor:

اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ الْحَمْدُ، أَنْتَ نُورُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَنْ فِيهِنَّ، وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ أَنْتَ قَيَّامُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَنْ فِيهِنَّ، وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ أَنْتَ مَلِكُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَنْ فِيهِنَّ، وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ أَنْتَ الْحَقُّ، وَلِقَاؤُكَ حَقٌّ، وَوَعْدُكَ حَقٌّ، وَالْجَنَّةُ حَقٌّ، وَالنَّارُ حَقٌّ، وَالسَّاعَةُ حَقٌّ، وَالنَّبِيُّونَ حَقٌّ، وَمُحَمَّدٌ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ حَقٌّ

O Allaah, all praises belong solely to You, You are the light of the heavens and earth and whatever is in them. All praises belong solely to You. You are the one who keeps in existence the heavens, earth and whatever is in them. All praises belong solely to You. You are the Sovereign of the heavens and earth and whatever is in them. In reality, You are Al-Haqq (the Truth), meeting You is a reality, Your promise is true, Jannah is a reality, Jahannam if a reality, the Hour is a reality, the ambiyaa عليهم السلام are a reality and Muhammad ﷺ is a reality. (Ibn Hibbaan)